has led to the creation of a university degree "Deafblind Referents" with the assistance of the School of Medicine of Rennes.

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An unique case of temporalis muscle spasm during labour

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Keywords: Temporalis muscle spasm; Temporomandibular disorders

Background.– Temporomandibular disorders are frequent and may affect the joint, masticatory muscles and head and neck structures. A rare case of temporalis muscle spasm during labour is described and conservative treatment strategies reviewed.

Methods.– We report the case of a 35 years old, female, lawyer (unemployed), with a previous history of bruxism (managed with intraoral orthotic appliance during sleep) and vaginism.

During labour, she developed headaches and a bilateral tumefaction at temporal regions. Orotracheal intubation before caesarean section was difficult, as it was limited by jaw opening.

Temporal tumefactions persisted. Neurologic causes were discarded; CT scan showed temporalis muscle enlargement and oedema. PRM consultation was required 3 days later. Patient presented bilateral temporal pain, temporalis muscles enlarged and painful on palpation, jaw opening limited (3 cm). Relaxation, massage techniques and cryotherapy were done. No medications were prescribed (patient was breastfeeding).

Results.– Two weeks later, the clinical picture has resolved.

Conclusion.– Temporomandibular disorders may be aggravated by stress and anxiety. Behavioural approaches and patient education are important in symptomatic control. Other approaches include medications, massage, manipulation, physiotherapy and invasive techniques. This case suggests that preventive measures before potentially stressful medical interventions may be beneficial for some patients.

Further reading

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CO22-006-e

Rehabilitation in Susac syndrome: A case report

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Keywords: Susac syndrome; Encephalopathy; Branch retinal artery occlusion; Hearing loss; Microangiopathy

Background.– Susac syndrome (SS) is a rare syndrome, presumably autoimmune, characterized by the triad of hearing loss, branch retinal artery occlusions and encephalopathy. The diagnosis is made based on clinical findings supported by magnetic resonance imaging (MRI).

Observation.– A 31-year-old woman, at 13 weeks' gestation, developed progressive hearing loss, impaired vision, left hemiparesis, confusion and behavioural changes over 2 months. Ophthalmologic evaluation, audiogram and cerebral MRI revealed clinical findings compatible with Susac syndrome. She underwent corticotherapy and monthly intravenous immunoglobulin, with only slight improvement. After 3 years, she still had visual complaints, bilateral hearing loss and mild cognitive impairment. She also presented spastic paraparesis, associ-

interference in activities of daily living. She underwent an inpatient comprehensive rehabilitation program involving the use of an ankle-foot orthosis and a walker device, proprioceptive training, muscle strengthening and cognitive therapy, with clear improvement in functional independence.

Conclusion.– SS primarily affects young women and usually remits within 2 years, but long-term impairment can occur. Since this disorder is treatable, early diagnosis is important. If deficits in motor or cognitive functions persist, a rehabilitation program may be helpful.

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Structuring evaluation of visually impaired patient based on the process of production of handicap (PPH)

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Keywords: Evaluation; Visual impairment; Production process of handicap

Background.– The holder of a visually impaired patient must have a multidisciplinary evaluation to establish rehabilitation goals. To structure this course, we based the assessment on the model of PPH and allow optimization of care.

Methods.– Case report. Mr G., aged 32, was admitted for rehabilitation of blind pigmentosa retinitis. It has an infantile psychosis. At the time of admission, the objectives are broad, imprecise and some rather utopian. To help us organize its management, the team applies a rehabilitation project based on the PPH.

Results.– This model allows to specify the risk factors, personal factors (organic system and skills), environmental factors and lifestyle. This structured analysis generates objectives more in line with the elements that can be supported by the team.

Conclusions.– The contribution of PPH allows the multidisciplinary team structure taking rehabilitative care for patients and allows pasting targets closer to their needs.

Further reading

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Posters

P151-e

Sensory perturbations and strategies of spatial exploration: The neglect syndrome

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Keywords: Neglect syndrome; Visuo-motor exploration; Proprioception; Vision

Background.– To understand the visuo-motor exploration of stroke patients and their strategies of action during sensorial manipulations (vision and proprioception).Only results for patients with a right cerebral lesion are exposed. Patients with a left lesion will complete this study.

Methods.– At this day, 11 stroke patients are involved: 7 without neglect [HEMI] and 5 with neglect syndrome [HEMINEG]. They realized the "test of bells" in 5 conditions: normal; vibration on the SCOM muscle (right or left); occulted visual